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Memories

Of

Columbus City, Iowa

By

Eleanora Garner Colton

Complied In Her 95th Year

Souvenir of our Centennial.
June 19-1941

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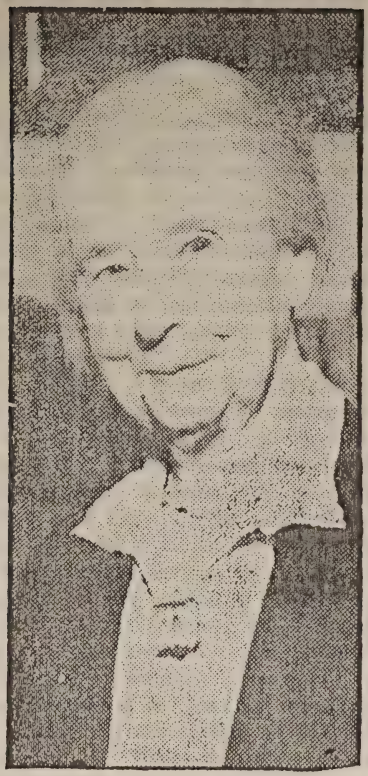
THE AUTHOR



ELEANORA GARNER COLTON

Born at Gratis, Preble County, Ohio, March 1, 1845
Came to Columbus City, Iowa, at the age of eight
months in a covered wagon with her parents,
Col. and Mrs. W. W. Garner

Eleanora G. Colton

Memories Of Columbus City

By Eleanora Garner Colton

Columbus City was founded in 1840. The location was one half mile east of the present site, at the edge of the woods and near the Indian trail between Burlington and Iowa City. But there was some misunderstanding about title to the land, and the following year the town was moved to the present location. The land was surveyed and plotted in the Spring of 1841, by Edward F. Wilson. The first sale of lots was made July 4. Such buildings, mostly log cabins, as had been erected on the original stand were moved to the new location. Settlers were coming in rapidly and the new town got away to a good start.

It was a good class of citizens that settled the new town—doctors, ministers, teachers and lawyers, mostly from the eastern states. Along with them were workers at the various trades so necessary in building up a new community, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors, brick and stone workers, shoe makers, harness makers, merchants, etc., etc. Hotels were much needed to accomodate newcomers and prospectors. Among those early landlords I remember Philip Gore, Adam Reister and John Gardner. Abram Fulton came in later. Gore's place, a large two-story building which served both as hotel and store, was burned in 1848. Then John Gardner put up a new hotel, and that building, or a part of it, is still standing and is used as a dwelling. Gardner's hotel opened in 1850 and continued in operation until 1870. The Fulton House, owned by Abram Fulton, opened in 1861. After his death Mrs. Fulton carried on the business until her passing in 1898. That building is also still standing and in use.

Business houses were numerous those early days, with many lines represented. W. W. Garner had the first iron store (hardware) house furnishing establishment. Among other merchants were Philip Gore, Italian Myler, Nathan Fitch, George Harrison and Jarboe & Perry. In the Sixties a drygoods store was opened by James and Frank Colton. Later this store was owned by Frank Colton and J. W. Garner, who carried on the business fifty-three years under the firm name Colton & Garner.

In the beginning the medical needs of the community were served by Doctors Bell, Skillman and Taylor. All three soon moved on to other towns and in their places came Doctors Cleaves, Neal and Robertson. Dr. Robertson, whose son also studied medicine,

moved to Muscatine in 1867. Doctor John Overholt came to Columbus City about that time. Later he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Daniel Overholt, and he in turn was succeeded by Dr. John L. Overholt, a grandson of the first-named.

In 1869 Dr. A. B. McCandless came to the City. Later he sold his practice and drug store to Dr. J. W. Morgan who, in the course of time was succeeded by Dr. S. J. Lewis.

Those early doctors had much to contend with. They got about the country on horseback, carrying their medicines and other supplies in saddlebags. There were no roads to speak of, and they got to their patients the best way they could, sometimes following an Indian trail, but mostly going direct across the unsurveyed prairies. As the land was taken up by incoming settlers section lines were mapped and roads came into use. Then came what we now refer to as the "horse and buggy days". They brought easier going. Now they have the speed and comfort of the automobile, with the airplane available for quick service and emergencies.

Doctors Clarke and Colton had the first drug business. George Darrow, Jacob Getts and John Will were blacksmiths. Stonemasons were Charles and Henry Alburn. William Hartman did plastering. Among those early carpenters were William Warren, John Gardner, Thomas Kelly and George Lischer. It was before the day of ready-made clothing, and tailoring was done by H. S. Denham, Philip Rasley and John Freed. Sam Shearer and Andrew Lischer made shoes, and Fred and William Goble did harness making.

Robert Hanna was the first resident lawyer. Before his coming local people had to go to Muscatine, Burlington or Wapello when in need of legal service; but it was a busy, peaceful community and there was very little need of law.

Columbus City took out articles of incorporation in the Spring of 1871. Andrew Gamble, J. Myler, A. Fulton, George Harrison and H. P. May were appointed commissioners to call an election, which was held May 27. The following persons were elected to serve until March 1872: Mayor, Abram Fulton; Recorder, W. W. Garner; Councilmen, H. P. May, G. L. Thomas, J. N. Smith, I. Myler and David Morgan.

When the town was young and before the day of railroads mails were carried on horseback and came up this way from Burlington. The first post office was in one of the stores until a building could be erected for that purpose. H. K. Thomas was the first postmaster, appointed in 1843. Mail came once a week until 1848.

In 1856 a stock company was formed to publish a newspaper. It was called The Courier. It lasted three months. In 1859 The Enterprise was established. It did a little better than the Courier, lasting six months. Next came the Columbus Nonpariel,

which was soon consolidated with another newcomer, the Columbus Safeguard, edited and published by R. H. Moore, in the old Union Block in 1870. The Safeguard was later moved to the Junction, later to be consolidated with the Gazette.

Schools were established early. For the first school a brick building of two large rooms with a fireplace in each room, built for a private home, was used until a one-room brick building was erected, located in front of the present school building. The first teacher was Dr. John Cleaves; the next was Wesley W. Garner. After the school building was erected the teachers were Flack, Pease and Chandler; and they were followed by women teachers, the Misses Prime, Trigg, Wolf and Weir. This was in the nature of a private school, and money being scarce, the teachers were paid in produce. The first public school was conducted in the two-story, three room brick building which was erected in 1857 and is still in use.

In 1855 Thomas Baird taught in the Seceder church; also James Atcheson at the same place. As early as 1845 an advanced school was talked of and a building lot was selected and the foundation laid for an academy. But times suddenly changed and it was never built. Later the ground served as a drill ground during the Civil War. The location was a block east of the present school building and in later years was planted in orchard.

The first religious meeting was a class formed by the Methodists in 1840, followed by the United Brethren in 1841, and the Seceders (Associate Presbyterian) in 1842. There were no churches or houses of worship at first; meetings being held in any vacant room or in private homes; or in summer the meetings were held in groves and were called "bush meetings." The Methodist church was built in 1866 and is still in use, having been remodeled in later years. There were several circuit riders, men who travelled on horseback and served several appointments in a season. Peter Cartright, Andy Kirkpatrick, Joseph Paschal and Michael See were pioneer ministers that I remember. Later there were six churches in the town—Methodist, United Brethren, United Presbyterian, Associate Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist.

The first military funeral was that of Robert Britt, a soldier of the War of 1812. Some boys who wanted a good view of the burial ceremony climbed a large hickory tree near the grave. When the captain ordered the salute the men fired and the boys fell out of the tree badly scared. The first Masonic funeral was that of Ed Jones, conducted by the Wapello lodge. The original cemetery was north of the present one. We refer to it now as the Tennessee cemetery.

In those early days the town was lively. People came to hunt game on the prairie and to find locations for new homes. My father, Wesley W. Garner was a notary public and a surveyor and

had much business with people buying land. I have seen large piles of gold coin on his desk, people paying in gold for their land. Government land sold at $1.25 an acre. Many of the early settlers had large families and moved on to newer states when they were opened for settlers; some continuing on to the Pacific coast.

Settlers soon occupied all the country surrounding the town and made it their trading place. Among the first settlers I remember were, to the south of town, Zebina and Barstow Williams, Thomas Neal, Joel Bronson and Joshua Murray (all brothers-in-law, each having married one of the Hall sisters) James and Jonas Hall, William Paschall, Thomas Hayes and Jasper Calhoun.

To the east of town early settlers were James Manly, Robert Wilson, Francis Springer, Francis Whicher and David Washburn. To the north were the Maxwells, William Little, Robert Britt, Fred Cosgro and J. Stickney. And still farther north, along the Iowa River, were William Todd, M. Wheelock, Albert and Hiram Bliven.

Welsh folk were among the early settlers—Rev. Knowles, William Anwyl, Rev. T. W. Evans, John Rees, John Griffith, John Jones, Thomas W. Jones, William Arthur and William Davis I remember for my father sold them their first home furnishings.

Many folk from Tennessee came early and settled west of town; Jackson Duncan, Michel Moore, Alex Duncan, Frank and Woods Moore, Milton Richey, Dexter Knight, the Johnstons, the Orrs and the Bairds. Also a company from Vermont and Maine settled west of town, Merrills, Baileys, Browns and Van Horns.

In the Shellbark Neighborhood were James Gray, Adam Reister, Samuel Helmick, Eben and William Stronach, Henry Hawkins and Thomas, Henry and William Marsden.

The neighborhood southeast of town was settled by the Germans; the Gabriel, Bretz, Rawmiller, Cutkomp, Alruth, Greenblade, Cassabaum and Hanft families.

These are neighborhoods that were settled early, and the settlers depended on Columbus City for mailing and marketing. I have known and waited on many of those women who came to the store to trade. They would have their lists made out—five cents worth of tea, ten cents worth of sugar, one nutmeg, one pound of coffee in the green berry, a few pounds of flour, etc.—all to be paid for with butter and eggs. Such was the start of many of the farmers around this community.

Politics in thoses days was as warm as now. There were many public speeches because newspapers were scarce and each candidate wanted to influence the minds of the voters. Iowa was a new state just beginning to elect representatives to the legislature,

which was held at Iowa City then. Political parties were Democrat and Whig, and slavery was much discussed. The "underground railway" was in operation. There was no station in Louisa County, but one in Henry County at Salem, one in Washington County, then on north to West Branch and Springdale in Cedar County. My father never wanted to take part in this movement, having come west to the new country to avoid slavery. We had often seen a closely covered wagon going through town but thought nothing unusual about it until one day when Father was coming home the same wagon passed him and the back was slyly raised and a black face appeared at the opening. Father came in and said there was no mystery about that wagon. He had suspicioned what it was but did not report it, believing it was none of his business and he did not want to mix in the work.

Political rallies were popular at that time. I remember one held in Wapello in 1854. Columbus City was to send a float and a crowd. The float was a hayrack drawn by four horses. Seats were placed down the sides of the rack decorated with bunting and filled with young ladies and girls dressed in white, each carrying a flag with the name of a state on it. The outriders were young men on horseback and wearing badges on their arms. The ride was not an easy one, with rough roads and no seat cushions, but when we neared Wapello the horses were speeded up and we went into town and around the streets in grand style with the band playing. But to us little girls who were not old enough to enjoy the speaking it was a long tiresome day, and we were happy to be at home again late in the evening.

The first fourth of July celebration was held in 1848. One of the early celebrations was held at the southeast corner of town, a locust grove there making it an ideal spot for such occasion. Wanting to make it a grand rally day ,with the additional attraction of a big dinner, the women of the community baked pies and cakes, cooked chickens and other good things for a bountiful dinner. When the women began to take the food from the baskets a gang of roughs came up; one snatched a pie, another took a cake, others took chicken and various things within reach; then they ran off to have a feast to themselves. The men then put a guard around the table. But there was not enough food left for the big crowd, so some of the women living nearest the picnic grounds sent home for more food. Mother had prepared to entertain company at supper so she sent home for some of the food she intended for supper. Those who were sent on the errand brought everything they found; so when Mother went home she found her cupboard had been stripped and she was obliged to prepare another supper for the company. Later a grove on the hill on the road to Columbus Junction was cleared and prepared for a gathering place; and for years that place was used for public

gatherings and dinners. But a guard was always posted to avoid a repetition of the incident at the first dinner.

Columbus City has always been liberal in religion and politics and always ready to do her full share when the call came for volunteers for war service. A full company, called the state militia, was organized in 1858. They were known as the Union Guard, and their uniforms were gray trimmed in black. They were quick to offer their services for the Civil War and all enlisted in the three companies organized in Columbus City. W. W. Garner had drilled the Union Guard and they had taken prizes in drill contests. The Fifth Iowa was the first to form and the men were drilled by Garner on the academy lot. Soon afterward the Eleventh Iowa was organized, followed by the Twenty-fifth Iowa, all under the same drillmaster. With this preliminary training the companies did not remain long in camp, being soon ordered to the active front, with many of the men soon made officers. The Twenty-fifth Iowa was with Sherman on his "March to the sea". Many of the Columbus City volunteers never came back, and of those who returned many were crippled and broken in health. Some were held in southern prison camps; one for nine months and others for shorter time. During the war the town was left without men workers and the women helped harvest the crops, working in the hay and binding and shocking the small grain. When the call came for service in the World War overseas thirty-one young men from Columbus City responded, and all but one came home when the war ended.

We who now have so many conveniences do not realize how people lived in those early days. The first kerosene lamps came into use in 1856. Prior to that time primitive lights were in use. A cup of grease with a rag for a wick served for light until there was material to make candles, using the tin candle molds. Big fire places furnished light as well as heat in many homes at night. Knitting by the firelight was a part of women's work. The fire was never allowed to burn out, big logs being used to hold the fire.

Two of the town's original buildings are still in use—the Wilmering building at the northeast corner diagonal from the town pump, and the house just east of the United Presbyterian church. Many of the original houses were built of brick but were later torn down because the brick had not been burned hard enough and the buildings became unsafe. Three times fire destroyed the business block at the corner by the town pump; the first time in 1848, the second time in 1872, and the third time in 1894. A good brick store building now occupies that location.

My father built a large barn but for some time it was not used for its original purpose. In July 1848 it was used for a debate on doctrines, principally baptism, between the Presbyterians and

the Christians (Campbellites). The debate lasted three days—and no one was either convinced or converted. During the gold rush to California in 1849-50 campers used the barn for sleeping quarters, doing their cooking in the yard.

Quoting from my Father's diary, he says, "from March 185C to May 9th, 250 wagon teams passed through this city, splendid four to six horse teams, stage fashion. They averaged from six to ten teams per day."

The life of the people in those early days, and especially of the young folk, was more serious than in the present day. Amusements were just as enjoyable as those now, but so different. They enjoyed dancing, but it was more dignified than the dances of today. From early days we had many good singers. There were singing schools, singing clubs, spelling schools and geography schools. In recent years one former pupil in my school said to me, "When I want to know the capital of a state I remember how you taught us to sing the names of the states and their capitals, and I recall them fine." Skating was a popular winter sport. Before the days of tile drainage there were numerous ponds that afforded good skating in the winter, as did also the creeks, which carried more water than they do now. The site of the present fair ground was a popular place to skate (then called Muskrat Pond) and also the Iowa River.

Our first band music was fifes and drums. George Darrow's family were all drummers, and the two William Paschals were fifers. When they wanted a big time they called on the Cairo band to help, whose members were the Weavers, the Sellers and the Marshalls. When they all played on Fourth of July or at political meetings they made rattling good music.

At the Iowa River north of town William Todd had a rope ferry. A big rope was fastened to a tree on each side of the river and attached to a flat boat with wheel and rope; a pole was used to push the boat. At the junction of the Iowa and the Cedar rivers was a horse ferry; the horse tread on a track that turned a wheel and carried the boat forward. Later at those crossings both railway and vehicle bridges were built, which are now replaced by modern structures.

We could say much about the Indians in this locality in the early days. Although they had been moved farther west when this part of the country was opened to settlers, they visited this community often until about 1870, following the old trails and visiting the Indian graves on the bluff above the Iowa River at Todd's ferry. They were the Sac and Fox Indians; among their earlier chiefs were Black Hawk, Keokuk, Wapello and Poweshiek. The Musquakies now living on the reservation in Tama County are descendants of the Fox tribe.

Many of the young folk who attended our schools have gone far in the world's work. Some of the early scholars became prom-

inent in the professions of law, teaching and newspaper work, and others as public officials. Frank Springer, who as a boy became interested in the rock formations along Long Creek, became an authority on crinoidea. He also ranked high in the legal profession and had a prominent place in the public affairs of his adopted state, New Mexico, as did also his brother, Charles Springer. Vene Gambell opened the first mission school on St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea and taught the natives to speak the English language, which they now use entirely instead of their native dialect. After a furlong home. he was lost with his wife and child in the sinking of their ship on the return voyage to the island. One young woman, Abbie Cleaves, became a physician; an unusual profession for women of that early day. Many became teachers or have filled other offices. So we feel proud of the product of our schools.

Perhaps relating some incidents of pioneer days would be enjoyed in contrast to the present time. Typical of the experiences of early settlers in this part of Iowa was that of one family with whom I was intimately acquainted. Leaving their home in Pennsylvania, in 1842, they travelled overland to Pittsburgh, then by steamboat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi, doing their own cooking enroute. They landed at Burlington, and from there went to Danville where they bought a yoke of oxen and a wagon, with which the father and three oldest sons and one daughter continued on the journey in search of a suitable homestead, the mother and the three youngest children remaining with friends at Danville. Their search ended at a point about six miles northwest of Columbus City, where they located in the edge of the timber along the Iowa River. Their first work was to plow enough land to plant a crop that would mature and serve for winter food—corn, pumpkins and garden stuff. Then they built their log cabin, having lived in and under the wagon and cooked over an open fire during the summer. In the autumn they journeyed to Burlington with their ox team to get doors and windows for the cabin and other supplies for winter, bringing the rest of the family home with them from Danville. Before the doors and windows were in place a baby boy arrived; nor was there yet a fireplace, only a big hole in the wall, for the chimney to fill. Indians and wolves were prowling around, and there was no doctor, nor even a woman to help. But that baby boy lived to be seventy-eight years old. The Indians were much interested in the newcomer, whom they called the white papoose, and were often seen peering into the cabin to get a glimpse of the child.

It was twenty miles to mill to get corn ground for meal, and a week was required to make the trip; oxen did not travel very fast. Their garden grew; but it was difficult to keep it for the Indians were great beggars. Wild game was plentiful, and that with corn bread was the principal diet for the winter. Two of

the sons went to California during the gold rush, traveling the long route with an ox team. Later one of the men said to a lady who had made the trip to California by train in the early eighties, "You made the trip in one week. It took me six months to walk it." (Now the journey can be made by airplane in a few hours!)

In 1867 the bride of one of the sons was visiting in the home and all the family went one day to visit with another son who lived on a farm a few miles away. The host said if his guests would ride behind his oxen he would take them home. That mode of travel was a novelty to the bride so the offer was accepted and they started out. The oxen acted mad and finally they commenced to run, soon upsetting the load in a ditch by the roadside. The aged mother landed in the ditch under the wagon but no one was hurt. The mother laughingly said that was not her first experience with a runaway ox team. Years before she had accompanied one of the men of the family on a trip to Burlington for supplies, the journey requiring two days each way since they had only the oxen to drive. She filled one of the mill sacks with hay for her seat on the wagon, but the driver walked most of the way. As they drove into the city about noon they came upon a circus parade. The oxen took fright at the elephant and started to run down the main street. She bounced up and down but held fast to the wagon to avoid being thrown out and the oxen were finally stopped without damage to the outfit. "But", she said, "for a short time I created more excitement than the circus."

It may interest readers to know some of my family history. My father, Wesley W. Garner, first visited the site of Columbus City in 1840, having traveled overland from Ohio with his brother, transporting a stock of merchandise to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where the brother remained. Father returned to Ohio, but in 1845, with his wife and three children again came to Columbus City and established a home, continuing to reside here until his death in 1889. I have no recollection of that journey to Iowa, being only nine months old at the time, but I distinctly remember a journey to Ohio and return with my mother in 1854, when we traveled the entire distance by river steamers on the Iowa, Mississippi and Ohio rivers. At that time steamboats traveled up the Iowa River as far as Iowa City, and we landed at Toddtown. With the exception of two years in the late sixties, I have lived in this town continuously since 1845 and was one of the early teachers in the old brick school building which has been in use since 1857.

Many of the early settlers in other parts of the county I knew personally; but I have mentioned only those who lived in or near Columbus City and whose names come to mind in thinking of the early history of the town. Some one has said, "Events in life are pictures to hang on memory's wall to look at when we sit in the shadows". And now as I "sit in the shadows" I have many pleasant memories of my long residence in Columbus City

and of the many friends and acquaintances who have at one time or another been fellow citizens or whom I have known in connection with more than half a century in the mercantile business. Few of the early residents remain to help celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the town in this year of 1941. Time has brought many changes in the community during the past one hundred years; but although Columbus City never became the metropolis the founders evidently hoped it might when they chose the town's name, it is, at least, still on the map.

Columbus City, Iowa
January 15, 1941

AN INCIDENT OF OAKLAND TOWNSHIP IN 1839

The voters of three townships voted in Concord township (Fredonia) and having more settlers than the others, they outvoted the others and elected all of the officers in their own township. So the settlers in Union and Oakland townships got together and made out their own ticket. They had to cross two rivers in canoes that would hold only two men at one trip, so they appeared at the polls two at a time and casually voted. They had called out every voter in the two townships and agreed to all use the same ballot. The polls were in the old hotel and the ballot box was a tall silk hat with a shingle laid on top and held down with a stone. There was no suspicion as to the result of the vote until almost time to close the polls, then Union and Oakland townships had all the offices, the first time they had had any representation in the offices, gained by strategy, which is nothing new in politics.

AN INDIAN INCIDENT

Barstow and Zebina Williams came from Indiana in 1837 and entered land on Long Creek, built a log cabin, then worked out to help anyone who needed help in clearing ground or building cabins. When leaving their cabin they would fasten the door, safe as they thought, but on their return would find all their food gone. In their absence the Indians would break in and hunt until they had found all the food.

Barstow opened his home for preaching after he married. Both brothers married Hall sisters. One day the preacher was talking very loud and gesticulating with his arms and some Indians came in and demanded "fire water". They said the preacher had "fire water" and they wanted some. It took force to get them out of the house and get rid of them. Sermon by Elder Ross.

MY FATHER WAS A CLERK IN THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

In Columbus City township in 1837 a man named Alfred Koonts settled east of Columbus City on Long Creek. Everyone was out of meal or flour and the nearest mill was forty to fifty miles by ox team, so it took a long time to go to mill. People were living on venison, quail, etc. Corn ripened and Koonts had a good crop (sod corn). He sold to the neighbors, measuring the corn in a blanket, at six cents a bushel. He had cultivated his corn with one ox, and a home made plow with a horse hoof for a plow point. There was no wheat and all were hungry for bread. Other men joined in the trip and went across the Mississippi into Illinois to mill, a long trip. There were nearer mills but they were run by water power and in the winter could not be operated, making it necessary to travel to a mill operated by steam.

The old town of Columbus City was built in 1840. A double log house occupied by Adam Reister was the tavern. Several homes were built of clapboards and some log cabins, three of which were still standing in 1862. The tavern kept by Reister was the only one between Burlington and Iowa City. The first day he had ten boarders, men from the east who had heard of the new town and came to prospect for business and enter land. They came from Massachusetts, Vermont, New York; also from Kentucky and Mississippi; all educated and refined men looking for new homes. Adding the Reister family of father, mother and seven children, it made a big houseful. The price charged for one night's lodging, supper, breakfast and horse feed, was 37½ cents.

That fall, rain destroyed the wheat and the winter was hard and cold. Bread gave out and they had to grate corn on a home-made grater—a piece of tin with holes punched in with a nail and fastened to a board. Each boarder was expected to grate enough meal to last him twenty-four hours. Hominy, pumpkins, potatoes and wild game was the bill of fare. It was forty miles to Burlington for groceries and other goods.

To make the hominy, they set a block of wood on end, bored some slanting holes in it, put fire to it and burned it out, then scraped it clean making a round bowl. The pestle was an iron fastened to a stick, and with it the corn was pounded into meal. Salt was high priced and scarce.

My father was a clerk in the first Iowa legislature and rode to Iowa City horseback. We children were interested in seeing him prepare for the trip. It was winter so he wore two good coats, a pair of wool leggins (a large square of flannel wrapped around his legs and tied at the ankles and above the knees with tape), overshoes made of buffalo skin with the hair inside (not very pretty, but warm), a blanket over his horse under the saddle, then when he was in the saddle another blanket over his

knees, leather mittens with the hair inside, and a cap with ear-tabs. So equipped he was off for a thirty mile ride over an Indian trail, an all day ride.

This was the usual costume of the circuit-rider preachers, also the doctors, in 1846— a novelty outfit now.

A MORNING ON THE FARM IN JUNE, 1862

Very early the folk were astir. Cows were to be milked, the milk put away in the spring house in a long trough where the water was pumped in at one end and run out at the other end into a drain, which kept the milk and butter nice and cool and the well water always cool. Then there were the chickens to be cared for, and vegetables from the garden to gather and breakfast to be prepared for the men. This was the women's work. Then the men were ready to begin work in the hay fields.

There was very little farm machinery in those days and for haying the scythe, rake and fork were all that were needed. As soon as breakfast was over the five or six men started for the fields with the tools over their shoulders. One man was a leader to set the pace for the others following. A long swing of the scythe and down fell the grass, the other men following in a row across the field. Then they walked back, each carrying his scythe, to start again, stopping occasionally to whet the scythes, filling the air with music.

At ten o'clock a bucket of cool buttermilk was carried out to the men, also a bucket of water. At noon all came in to dinner and an hour's rest in the shade.

What did we have for dinner? Corn beef and cabbage potatoes and some other vegetable, corn bread, also white bread with butter, pickles, cheese, apple or plum butter, pie and coffee. (And one man always drank four cups of coffee).

For supper there was cold meat, potatoes, cottage cheese, bread and butter ,warm gingerbread and coffee. All this was work for more than one woman.

Back to the field after dinner with the forks and rakes in use turning and tossing the hay then making it into small cocks to stand until loaded on the wagons and hauled to the barn or stacked. This would seem slow work now with the modern machinery used in haying. If the weather was favorable one week's work would complete the hay harvest.

During the Civil war many women worked in the fields, for the few men who remained to work were mostly old men. And here is a good place to relate a coffee story. During the war, store coffee was one dollar a pound and a good quality was hard to get. One day when Mother told Father she was out of coffee he forgot to get it; so Mother told me to go down to the rye bin and bring

her some rye. We washed, dried and browned it, then ground it and made the coffee for dinner. No one said anything about it for three or four days, then one man remarked that they always got such good coffee when at our house. They were all poor laboring men but they had said they would not drink substitutes for coffee. I was waiting on the table at the time and it made me laugh. Father came out into the kitchen and said to Mother, "Did I get you the coffee?" Mother replied, "No, but you keep still." At the end of the harvest as the men were leaving they thanked Father for being so considerate of them and for the good food. Father asked if they liked the coffee and they said they had never drank better than he served (and all had used more than one cup at a meal). "Well," said Father, "I was not fooling you but my wife did, for I forgot her order and you have been drinking rye coffee." They would not be convinced until we showed them the prepared rye. One man said he would send his wife to learn how to make it; and he did.

Farm life was hard then but people were as busy as they are now. There were not so many things to call us away from home and we took things more leisurely than folk do now. I often wonder if so much machinery has made people nervous; they can do the work so much faster now and then hurry to get away into crowds.

HOME LIFE IN PIONEER DAYS

Given Before 4-H Club Girls In Columbus Junction

YOUNG LADIES: Your leader has asked me to talk to you about home life in pioneer days. I am a pioneer, having been brought into the territory of Iowa, and am older than the state. Many things of the state history I remember hearing talked over in the early days, as where the state capital should be located. Fredonia was spoken of at that time, but Iowa City was chosen.

You may hear persons now say, "I would like to live over the good old days". I am not one of those. I would not like to go back and live over those early days. When I visit one of the modern kitchens and look around and see the many useful helps contained in them to shorten the time of preparing meals and other work, I think of the few things my mother had to use and how it would have lightened her work to have had some of the modern equipment.

Compare the making of bread, for example. First we must make our own yeast. And often the strength had died out of the supply on hand and we must borrow a new start from a neighbor; unless salt rising bread was used, which was a sweet bread and good when successfully made, but one not always had good

luck with it. Soda biscuits and corn bread were generally used. Now we buy all kinds of bread from the bakeries and think little of how they are made.

Then there was the soap making, and it was hard work. So much water needed to be carried to leach the ashes for the lye, and when the soap was boiling it required constant care. Then sometimes it did not turn out well; the failure due to sour lye, or too much or not enough grease. Sometimes the failure was blamed to the soap having been made in the wrong time of the moon. Now we buy our soap. It always was, and still is, a necessity.

Washing was always a hard job and one that came every week. We rubbed the clothes on a washboard, or used a pounder made from a block of wood with a handle. The garments were generally of heavy material and the handling of them was not easy. In the spring when general housecleaning was done the bedding was washed—quilts, blankets, bedticks (for we used straw beds and feather beds then; mattresses are modern). This often required several days of hard work to finish.

Our fruits were principally wild fruits, from the thickets of crabapples and plums, grapes from vines on fences or trees, or wild strawberries growing in the grass. To keep for future use they were preserved or dried. Foreign fruits came from Italy and Spain—raisins, currants, citron, lemons and oranges. Apples came from the southern and eastern states and were not common. They were used only for festive occasions. Watermelons and pumpkins we raised in quantities. Pumpkin was dried by cutting in strips and hanging to dry; or cooked and spread on plates to dry, then rolled and put in a dry place. It then needed to be soaked in water until soft enough to use. Many other fruits were preserved in the same way.

Many of our desserts were made from milk and eggs. I have eaten molasses made from watermelon juice. Sugar sap was made from maple trees. We also had plenty of honey made by wild bees. Pickles were put down in brine and when wanted were freshened with cold water and put in vinegar. The vinegar was home-made from sweetened water or fruit juices. Compare all these with our modern canned goods.

Our meats were home cured; beef was dried or corned. I remember when wild turkey, quail and prairie chicken were as common on our tables as your domestic chickens are today. We also had venison in the winter.

Our garments were of course home made, and much of them were made from home woven cloth. Men and boys' clothing as well as those of women and girls were all sewed by hand. Yarn was spun and knit in the home. I knew an old lady who earned her board, and often some money, by going from home to home to knit the stockings. In a large family that meant work, for

each one was supposed to have at least two pair, and long stockings were of slow growth. So summer and winter that old lady was busy, for the cotton stockings were hand knit too.

No scraps of material were allowed to go to waste. Quilts, comforts and rag carpets used everything. You can see how much time was needed for making the necessary things in the home. Girls were early taught to use the needle; the long seams in the garments were the first lesson, and so on, the buttonholes being the last to accomplish.

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Each child could do something useful about the home. The boys supplied the wood and kindling and helped about the barn. The girls when quite young could set and unset the table. There was no separate room for eating and the same table had many uses. Knives, forks and spoons had to be kept bright by scouring; knives and forks were of steel and the spoons were pewter. The forks had only two tines. The silverware was kept for company. Candle sticks and snuffer trays were of brass and must be kept bright. The candles were made at home and little fingers could thread the wicks into the moulds ready for the hot tallow. Yards and porches must be swept. And when the table was set for the meal someone must "mind the flies"—march around with a paper fly brush, or a branch from a tree, or a peacock-tail brush and whisk the flies. Think of a house without screens! As soon as old enough the children must help milk and churn.

Compare those times with the present when electricity does so much of the hard work and makes our homes so comfortable. With all kinds of canned products from our own and foreign countries we can vary our meals and have much leisure. Now who would like to go back to the old times. I for one am glad we can be free from so much hard labor. As young people we enjoyed our good times and the work only made us appreciate any vacation the more.

I never lived in a log cabin but visited in many; and while the big fireplace is often spoken of, I prefer a stove or a furnace. For with the big log fire much heat went up the chimney while one's face roasted and one's back was cold. Yet now a fireplace sounds so romantic. Our first home was built of brick. With plenty of good clay at hand bricks were quickly made, and the house so built was warmer than a log house. Many of the first homes in this part of the country were built of brick.

I am glad to see the young people taking up the work of today from pleasure and choice which we did from necessity. We enjoy the things we make ourselves more than those we buy. You are copying things we made from necessity or for our comfort, and the craze today for antiques brings out many old things. We all have some things we prize for the associations connected with them, like the woman in "The Covered Wagon". She went through many trials to keep her bureau and her garden

seeds on the long journey to Oregon but later had her flower garden and vegetables to remind her of her old home.

Another thing given much attention now is care in beautifying the yards about the homes. England is noted for her beautiful gardens and some of them are very old. But we can have as fine as any country if we give the same amount of care and attention that the English give and so leave behind us something for the future generations to enjoy.

I think I am addressing young women from the farms in the greatest number and my advice to you is to stay by the farms. With modern facilities you have enjoyments the people of the cities do not have and your life is more independent.

LOOKING BACKWARD

MOTHERS'-DAUGHTERS' BANQUET

By Eleanora S. Colton

There have been many changes in the last 75 years, many wonderful discoveries and inventions. Who would have let their imagination carry them so far as to consider that we could live and travel in the bottom of the sea or fly in the air like a bird; yet both are now possible. Or talk over a wire or through the air thousands of miles, and that is now common. Or travel many miles in minutes by automobiles where early means of travel required hours? Who in our own town know that steamboats traveled on the Iowa River, making regular trips as far as Iowa City, and farther up in times of high water; and also flat boats and barges? And that there were three landings in this county—Toolsboro, Fredonia and Toddtown. I took a trip down the Iowa River on the "Hawkeye" as far as Burlington, then transferred to a larger vessel.

Columbus Junction was "The Sandbank" in those days, and Columbus City was the old town. We skated in winter on Muskrat pond, now the fair grounds. We often saw Indians, for the old trail was up the Iowa River and they made yearly pilgrimages to the graves of their people. They were the ancestors of the tribes now living in Tama County. We were never afraid of them; they only wanted to beg. We were much more afraid of the men who got too much corn-juice and wanted to perform some wild west stunts—and there were plenty of them then.

There was much more home life in those days, but we had many public gatherings, political and religious debates, lectures singing schools and spelling schools. Church services were irregular at first. The Methodist Episcopal church had an organized class and was served by the circuit rider, who traveled horseback and carried saddlebags. Others followed until we had service in some place often.

Our schools were held at first in any vacant room that could be rented. My first school was in a one room brick building. I sat on a puncheon board for seat, with a young man on each side studying from my book. They were too poor to own one and books were scarce. It was a second reader—and it was their last school days.

A few years later I was teaching on the same ground; the first primary school in the township, with blackboard and oral teaching, singing and motion songs. An average attendance of 60 pupils kept the teacher busy. I carried my own wood ,built the fires, swept and scrubbed the floor often, for there were no walks and it was necessary; all for the sum of sixteen and two-thirds dollars a month. Fortunately I could work for my board at home. The next year I received twenty-five dollars for the same work and all thought I was getting rich.

My first shopping trip was to Muscatine. I had one hundred dollars and I think the financiers of today do not feel the responsibility I did then, for some friends had entrusted me with money to spend for them and I must buy sparingly and make good bargains. I kept strict account and when I came home Mother looked it over and said: "I find 25 cents short". I said, "I bought candy to treat my friends."

The first years of my life were truly pioneer. In reading I find some of our Iowa authors giving true descriptions of scenes in my early life: Herbert Quick in "Vandemark's Folly", Margaret Wilson in "The Able McLaughlins", and some of Ruth Suckow's books. When we had time for reading we had some of the best reading; Dickens, Thackery, Shakespeare and the Bible. The few papers were much read and passed on.

We had many duties demanding our time. I never saw canned fruit or vegetables until I was a young lady. We learned to make yeast, and bread and cakes of all kinds, and our cooking was as much relished as the domestic science products of today. We learned sewing, knitting, spinning and weaving, all for the comforts of the home. I am glad to know they are learning those things as arts today and that young ladies of today have "hope chests". Every young lady then was putting by something for a future home. We could not buy the pretty things now offered for sale, so our leisure hours were busy ones too. I know of some homes almost furnished with the things the young lady had made, with store boxes disguised with pretty chintz and white goods; and they were dainty rooms, and no debts to meet every month.

We had extremists then, too—who could wear the smallest shoe or the largest hoop, or the longest trail on her dress. The majority followed the middle road. My best and second best shoes were of fine calf skin, made by the shoemaker, and I had no overshoes until a young lady.

Now for our enjoyments, we had many. There were large

families and we had only to say, let's go out to Williams', Hall's, Limbocker's or over to Garner's or down to Todd's and the crowd was soon ready, with big wagon or sleigh. And no need to fix for a party; all doors were open. The "eats" were cookies, doughnuts, apples, nuts, popcorn and sometimes a taffy-pull; whatever was at hand. Early hours were the rule. The old folks were as gay as the rest. But if anyone was getting serious, a hint, and they were left where two was company and three a crowd. No going out riding and coming home married. There was more thought about marriage and fewer divorces. It was "for better or for worse", and if worse they were too proud to acknowledge it, and by bearing and forbearing it worked out best for all parties.

It seems to me life was taken more seriously then. So many realized they must work for the future and must do it alone. There were few to boost for them, so they were ready to start at the bottom and work for the top, self-made.

I could be personal and relate many incidents of my young days, but I think I have filled more than my share of the time so will thank you for having listened.

COLUMBUS CITY SOLDIERS

Following are the lists of the men in the three companies who went from here to the Civil War. Some men, like my husband, went East and enlisted in the regular U. S. Army so their names will not appear on these lists.

25TH IOWA INFANTRY

COMPANY ROLL OF UNION LIGHT INFANTRY

Wm. G. Allen, Captain.

E. T. Wiliamson, 1st Lieutenant.

T. J. Starks, 2nd Lieutenant.

COLUMBUS CITY, LOUISA COUNTY, IOWA

August 9, 1862

Name	Age	State	Louisa County P. O.
Ashford, Persius	18	Indiana	Virginia Grove
Ashford, Aaron	20	Indiana	Columbus City
Albaugh, Alexander	21	Ohio	Clifton
Barringer, Abram C.	25	Virginia	Columbus City
Belknap, Horace	26	Ohio	Columbus City
Buffington, Jos. R.	22	Iowa	Columbus City
Barringer, Wm. J.	21	Iowa	Columbus City
Butman, A. D.	22	Massachusetts	Columbus City
Bailey, Charles C.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Butman, Alpha	23	Massachusetts	Columbus City
Ballain, Ed	32	Isle of Jersey	Virginia Grove
Butler, Philip	22	Isle of Jersey	Virginia Grove
Bell, John C.	37	Tennessee	Columbus City
Bell, John S.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Bobo, Allen	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Carringer, William	21	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Davis, Umphrey			
Duncan, Wm. H.	27	Indiana	Columbus City
Dodd, H. S.	33	Ohio	Columbus City
Dennis, Wm. C.	23	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Dryden, William	18	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Duncan, James H.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Dennis, O. P.	19	Indiana	Clifton
Duncan, Samuel K.	19	Tennessee	Clifton
Denham, O. E.	23	Iowa	Columbus City
Denham, Hugh L.	27	Indiana	Columbus City
Davis, Edward	24	North Wales	Columbus City
Davis, Robert	22	North Wales	Columbus City
Dunn, Hiram	28	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Baker, Henry R	24	Ohio	Columbus City
Duncan, Samuel H.			
Easton, George	19	Illinois	Columbus City
Edwards, Rowland	21	North Wales	Columbus City
Faunt, Isaac			Columbus City
Fish, Even	21	Indiana	Columbus City
Fleming, George W.	28	Ohio	
Forbes, Thomas J.	23	Ohio	Port Allen
Griffith, Thomas			
Grayham, Jos. R.	35	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Gay, John	25	England	Port Allen
Garner, J. W.	21	Ohio	Columbus City
Hall, Wm. F.	18	Illinois	Columbus City
Hershey, Christian	19	Pennsylvania	Port Allen

Name	Age	State	Louisa County P. O.
Hughes, Edward	21	North Wales	Columbus City
Hiller, Richard S.	28	Ohio	Port Allen
Hewett, Robert B.	40	Ohio	Morning Sun
Hartman, Wm.	38	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Jones, John F.	19	South Wales	Columbus City
Johnson, P. M.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Jones, Wm. O.	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Jones, Wm. J.	32	North Wales	Columbus City
Knight, Alonzo	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Koonts, William	20	Iowa	Port Allen
Kelly, Milo A.	16	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Lawrence, Albert	32	Ohio	Clifton
Lacornu, John	27	Isle of Jersey	Virginia Grove
Merrill, Peter	38	New Hampshire	Columbus City
Morgan, Geo. W.	28	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Miller, Wm. P.	31	Indiana	Columbus City
Morgan, Daniel	24	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Markee, Jefferson	22	Virignia	Winfield, Henry Co.
Millegan, James	23	Ohio	Virginia Grove
Mickey, Wm. H.	19	Iowa	Virginia Grove
McCoy, Wm M.	18	Tennessee	Clifton
Mickey, Isaac	27	Iowa	Morning Sun
McConnell, J. H.	25	Tennessee	Columbus City
McCardel, John	27	Pennsylvania	Port Allen
Orris, Levi	27	Pennsylvania	Ainsworth
Owens, John A.	24	Indiana	Virginia Grove
Paschal, M. C.	30	Ohio	Columbus City
Paxton, James R.	19	Ohio	Columbus City
Phillips, Andrew	18	Pennsylvania	Spring Run
Pratts, Adam	30	Pennsylvania	Spring Run
Paschal, J. D.	29	Ohio	Columbus City
Patton, James F.	33	Indiana	Columbus City
Paschal, Allen S.	21	Ohio	Columbus City
Prettyman, William	21	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Prettyman, Isaac	21	Delaware	Columbus City
Patton, John H.	23	Indiana	Columbus City
Rawmiller, Wm.	18	Germany	Columbus City
Robertson, Samuel S.	19	Ohio	Columbus City
Reed, James M.	20	Iowa	Columbus City
Rutt, Hiram	19	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Rawmiller, Frederick	22	Germany	Columbus City
Shaw, Francis L.	22	Tennessee	Clifton
Smith, John C.	32	Virginia	Columbus City
Story, Thomas	44	Ireland	Columbus City
Selman, Joshua	24	Ohio	Ainsworth
Supplee, Johnathan	20	Ohio	Columbus City
Smith, Alva S.	32	New York	Columbus City
Spafford, B. F.	26	Indiana	Columbus City
Sears, Henry M.	24	Ohio	Columbus City
Sears, James R.	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Spafford, A. J.	33	Indiana	Columbus City
Shisel, Demetre	30	Germany	Columbus City
Sterrett, Albert P.	21	Indiana	Columbus City
Selders, Tiffen E. D.	26	Indiana	Crawfordsville
Shepherd, Samuel N.	18	Indiana	Port Allen
Sergeant, Edward	18	Iowa	South Flint
Stark, Thomas	33	Virginia	Columbus City
Summers, Jefferson			
Todd, James R.	18	Iowa	Columbus City

Name	Age	State	Louisa County P. O.
Trible, Elijah	37	Indiana	Columbus City
Tedford, James M.	25	Tennessee	Columbus City
Tedford, George B.	20	Indiana	Clifton
Thomas, James	19	South Wales	Columbus City
Thomas, Griffin	21	South Wales	Columbus City
Utt, Elias B.	18	Pennsylvania	Elm Grove
Vandyke, J. D.	18	Indiana	Fredonia
Walker, D. C.	28	Tennessee	Columbus City
Wilson, W. F.	25	New York	Columbus City
Walker, W. A.	25	Tennessee	Columbus City
Wolcott, Lewis E.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Worley, Robert	26	Ohio	Columbus City
Will, John	23	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Wilcox, R. R.	24	Tennessee	Clifton
Wren, John	18	Iowa	Columbus City

COLUMBUS CITY RIFLES ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

MUSTERED INTO CAMP

Captain Jos. Neal, Company C., 11th Iowa Regiment

Name	Age	State	Louisa County P. O.
Limbocker, A. S.	24	Indiana	Columbus City
Neal, Jos.	29	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Easton, O. W.	24	New York	Columbus City
Tedford, Wm. H.	18	Tennessee	Columbus City
Merrill, Geo. W.	26	N. Hampshire	Columbus City
Ashford, Wm.	21	Indiana	Columbus City
Livingston, G. B. S.	34	Vermont	Columbus City
Duncan, John C.	18	Tennessee	Columbus City
Williams, John	22	Wales	Columbus City
Jones, Wells	22	Indiana	Columbus City
Harp, Wm.	22	Ohio	Dutch Creek
Atcheson, S. R.	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Reister, David	22	Ohio	Columbus City
Jones, Hugh O.	19	Wales	Columbus City
Duffey, Peter	24	New Jersey	Port Allen
Britt, Sylv.	21	Ohio	Columbus City
Tedford, James G.	21	Tennessee	Clifton
Johnson, A. D.	20	Tennessee	Clifton
Duncan, A. L.	19	Tennessee	Clifton
Duncan, Harvey	20	Tennessee	Clifton
Flack, R. F. M.	24	Indiana	Columbus City
Watts, Madison	21	Tennessee	Clifton
Green, James	23	Tennessee	Union Township
Ensley, Wm.	23	Tennessee	Clifton
Henderson, Alex	24	Tennessee	Ainsworth
Edwards Jacob N.	22	Tennessee	Columbus City
Gunn, John M.	22	Tennessee	Columbus City
Jeffries, Taylor		Rejected	
Reeder, J. W.	24	Indiana	Columbus City
Dennis, Marvin	22	Indiana	
Reece, Martin	20	Indiana	Clifton
Acheson, Ramsey	19	Ohio	Clifton
Jones, John T.		Rejected	Columbus City
Jones, Wm. P.	21	Wales	Columbus City
Capper, Wm.	23	Ohio	Columbus City
Jennings, Mifflin	18	Pennsylvania	Columbus City

Name	Age	State	Louisa County P. O.
Jennings, Elijah	20	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Graves, Benona	27	Illinois	Port Allen
Miller, Henry	19	Illinois	Wapello
Wynkoop, G.	19	Ohio	Wapello
Payton, James	18	Iowa	Wapello
Forbes Francis A.		Rejected	
Fritts, Samuel	18	Indiana	Port Allen
Hawkins, Henry	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Willis James M.	29	Ohio	Clifton
Clark, M. W.	24	Indiana	Columbus City
Manly, F. C.	23	Virginia	Columbus City
Flack, Jas. M.	30	Indiana	Clifton

FIFTH IOWA INFANTRY COMPANY C

John L. Grubb, Captain.
Edwin Reiner, 1st Lieutenant.
Robert F. Patterson, 2nd Lieutenant.

Name	Age	Nativity	Residence
Albaugh, John	33	Ohio	Columbus City
Ashford, Elijah	44	Ohio	Columbus City
Bailey, Chas.	19	Vermont	Columbus City
Bailey, Geo.	21	Vermont	Columbus City
Barringer, Samuel E.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Basham, John	19	Indiana	Winfield
Bayless, Peter	22	Indiana	Port Allen
Bevins, Chas.	23	Indiana	Morning Sun
Brandon, W. P.	19	Pennsylvania	Strawberry Hill
Bras, Alex	18	Iowa	Toolsboro
Brown, Isaac P.	19	Iowa	Toolsboro
Butler, John	19	Indiana	Fredonia
Calhoun, Junius	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Campbell, Milton	26	Pennsylvania	Washington
Carney, Patrick	23	New York	Columbus City
Cellan, James	18	Iowa	Morning Sun
Cole, Henry H.	24	Virginia	Wapello Co.
Cook, Archibald	23	Maine	Letts
Cooper, James M.	21	Ohio	Buena Vista
Cotton, Thomas	26	Pennsylvania	New Castle
Darrow, William H.	22	Ohio	Columbus City
Davidson, Lathan	22	Ohio	Freeport
Dilley, Thomas	19	Michigan	Columbus City
Downs, Davenport	32	Canada	Toolsboro
Earl, James B.	18	Pennsylvania	Louisa Center
Ellis, Albert	25	Ohio	Cairo
Farris, James	28	Illinois	Washington
Freeman, Jacob	21	Ohio	Columbus City
Gamble, William	21	Ohio	Cairo
George, Orville	18	Michigan	Ohio
Getts, John P.	23	Ohio	Columbus City
Getts, Spencer B.	19	Ohio	Columbus City
Gordey, W. P.	34	Ohio	Columbus City
Graham, John	23	Pennsylvania	Washington
Graham, Van	18	Ohio	Cairo
Gravert, Albert	30	Michigan	Columbus City
Griswold, Ed O.	23	Iowa	Cairo

Name	Age	Nativity	Residence
Grubb, John L.	42	Virginia	Columbus City
Hall, Thomas	22	Ohio	Columbus City
Hall, Walter F.	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Hann, Oscar	18	Indiana	Columbus City
Henderson, Andrew	40	Ohio	Morning Sun
Henderson, Wm. A.	18	Ohio	Louisa Center
Jones, Chas.	24	Ohio	Farmington
Joy, Joseph E.	24	New York	Port Allen
Kellogg, James F.	18	New York	Columbus City
Kennedy, Jeremiah	35		
Kirk, Sherman	19	Indiana	Oakland
Limbocker, Jere M.	22	Indiana	Columbus City
Limbocker, Thos. B.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Lunbeck, Andrew J.	20	Ohio	Cairo
Lynch, Robert	43	Ireland	Burlington
McClure, Robert	21	Ohio	Morning Sun
McConahay, Joseph	20	Pennsylvania	Cairo
McCrady, W. A.	28	Ohio	Farmington
McCrady, W. L.		Ohio	Des Moines
Martin, Jacob C.	19	Indiana	Oakland
Mench, Chas.	32	Pennsylvania	Port Louisa
Merrill, Samuel	22	Vermont	Columbus City
Merrill Thomas G.	33	Maine	Letts
Moore, David B.	19	Michigan	Washington
Moore, John	23	Tennessee	Columbus City
Neal, William H.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Orr, Samuel F.	21	Tennessee	Columbus City
Orr, Thomas G.	15	Ohio	Volney
Orr, William T.	24	Iowa	Columbus City
Osborn, Joseph S.	19	Iowa	Oakland
Palmer, George	20	Iowa	Toolsboro
Patterson, Robt. F.	30	Maine	Keokuk
Patterson, Albert H.	32	Vermont	Ainsworth
Price, Joseph	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Reiner, Edward	22	Ohio	Columbus City
Rinehart, Nicholas	23	Maryland	Columbus City
Roberts, Humphrey	26	Wales	Farmington
Robertson, William	22	Ohio	Columbus City
Scofield, Isaac	25	England	Port Louisa
Scott, Albert G.	20	Iowa	Cairo
Smith, J. R.			
Sowash, Jacob	26	Ohio	Toolsboro
Spafford, James W.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Spafford, Julius T.	22	Indiana	Columbus City
Stephens, James F.	27	Ohio	Columbus City
Stephens, Oran	19	Ohio	Port Louisa
Thompson, Stewart	21	Pennsylvania	
Tindell, Geo.	21	Ohio	Cairo
Tompkins, John	19	Pennsylvania	Oakland
Van Horn John B.	27	Ohio	Cairo
Wallace, W. B.	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Watts, Thomas J.	20	Ohio	Cairo
Teets, Wm. L.	25	Indiana	Onawa
Todd, O. P.	24	Pennsylvania	Clifton
Carson, Robt.			
Atcheson, A. D.	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Edmondson, Wm.	20	Tennessee	Columbus City
Duncan, S. J.	22	Tennessee	Columbus City
Duncan, Jas. C.	24	Tennessee	Columbus City

Name	Age	Nativity	Residence
Orr, Wm. T.	19	Tennessee	Clifton
Merrill, Asa	19	Vermont	Columbus City
Washburn, Jasp.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Twiggs, Wm.	25	Ohio	Wapello
West, Wesley	18	Indiana	Columbus City
Wires, John T.	18	Indiana	Columbus City
Shepherd, Daniel	19	Iowa	Columbus City
Hamilton, James D.	27	Canada	Palestine
Manly, Andrew	19	Iowa	Oakland
Manly, James	23	Indiana	Port Allen
Gray, James	18	Iowa	Palestine
Zeiger, James M.	25	Indiana	Columbus City
Tice, Adam E.	25	Indiana	Onawa
Caldwell, S. H.	25	Pennsylvania	Onawa (Letts)
Matthews, Jno. A.	23	Ohio	Columbus City
James, Levi	32	Ohio	Fredonia
Raynolds, Chalmer	32	Illinois	Fredonia
Gray, George	22	Pennsylvania	
Armstrong, Joseph	24	Pennsylvania	Winfield
Martin, Wm.	24	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Dodd, James B.	20	Pennsylvania	Winfield
Manners, Joseph	33	Pennsylvania	Columbus City
Patton, Wm.	18	Iowa	Columbus City
Sands, John W.	23	Tennessee	Ainsworth
Bell, A. P.		Tennessee	
Jarbo, Henry Lee	20	Missouri	Muscatine
Moore, Joseph	24	Tennessee	Columbus City
Willis, Sylvester	20	Ohio	Clifton
Hays, Charles G.			
Mitchell, A. L.	35	Maine	Onawa
Funk, H. L.	21	Pennsylvania	Onawa (Letts)
Johnson, T. J.	24	Tennessee	Columbus City
Bowman, Ellit M.	23	Tennessee	Columbus City
Hill, A. C.	23	Ohio	Port Allen
Gregory, James	18	Iowa	Wapello
Cummings, David J	20	Ohio	Wapello
Doran, Edward		Rejected	
Butman, Asa	25	Ohio	Muscatine
Gamble, John	20	Ohio	Cairo
Gamble, Leslie	18	Ohio	Columbus City
Scroggs Joseph A.	26	Pennsylvania	Wapello
McCoy, John	18	Missouri	Columbus City
Patton, John	24	Indiana	Columbus City
Glasgow, Donald	18	Pennsylvania	Morning Sun
Glasgow, John	24	Pennsylvania	Morning Sun
Reed, Tom	20	Indiana	Morning Sun

QUOTING FROM THE IOWA ROSTER:

"After the surrender of Johnston's army at Raleigh, N. C., the Union troops marched on to Washington. When the veteran troops of the Army of the Tennessee marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, no state was more proudly represented in that grand marching column of wars, worn and battle scarred veterans than Iowa and among the Iowa Regiments none presented a more soldierly appearance or received greater honor from cheering multitude than the 11th Iowa and it's associate organization in the Old Iowa Brigade."

MUSTER ROLL OF POST NO. 11, G. A. R., AT COLUMBUS CITY, DISTRICT OF LOUISA. DATE OF MUSTER AUGUST 25, 1866

OFFICERS

W. G. Allen, Post Commander.
A. D. Hickok, Assistant Post Commander.
J. W. Garner, Post Adjutant.
W. P. Miller, Officer of the Day.
Junius Calhoun, Officer of the Guard

MEMBERS

Robertson, W. S.
Goble, W. H.
Kelly, Milo
Reed, J. N.
Perry, A. P.
Darrow, Augustus
Washburn, W. J.
McCoy, J. T.
McCoy, S. H.
Barringer, S. E.
Murray, J. S.
Bowman, J. F.
Hall, Thomas
Duncan, Samuel H.
Barringer, W. J.
Sterret, A. P.
Brownson, Millon
Brewer, J. H.
Duncan, J. H.
McSweeny, Ed
Will, John
Colville, B.
Coyle, Patrick
Edmondson, J. W.
Limbocker, J. F.
Stephens, J. F.
Neal, W. H.
Goble, F. E.
Riley, J. P.
Fulton, A.
Goble, George
Darrow, Homer A.
Bowman, E. M.
McCoy, J. W.
McCoy, F. M.
Hall, I. N.
Duncan, Harvey S.
Oats, J. W.
McCoy, Walter
Buffington, J. R.
Payton, J. M.
Datton, Daniel
Wren, John
Easton, O. W.
Flack, R. F. M.
Whicher, A. M.
Hindle, Samuel
Darrow, Wallace
Hammond, Dennis
Hindle, David
Phillips, Andrew
Devine, Owen

YOUNG MEN OF COLUMBUS CITY, IOWA, WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR, 1918

Schabilion, Howard
Lantz, Izone
Schabilion, Lester
Orris, Stanley
Pine, Floyd J.
Pine, Ernest Pine
Schabilion, Clark
Carter, Charles
Snyder, Harlan
Alloway, Sherman
Alloway, Clarence
Green, Ira
Orris, Holly
Oats, Reuben
McCray, Homer
Wilson, J. Logan
Pine, Roy
Manley, Elsworth
Allen, Will
Allen, Joe
Kulp, Noah
Kulp, Robert
Gabriel, Ralph
Gabriel, Clyde
Ward, Harold
Lewis, Averill
Lewis, David
Lewis, Burdette
Bond, Loren
Childerhouse, Harry
Green, Fay
Green, Ralph
Duncan, H. M.

CAPTAIN JOHN MURRAY, SR.

Record Vol. 16, page 105-114, found at Washington, D.C.

Revolution record:

Company, Baltimore 31st

Other records: Vol. 21, page 232, column 23,

pages 58-142-144-231-426-451-473-500

John Murray 2d S Daughter Harriet
Married W. W. Garner in 1839

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